

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

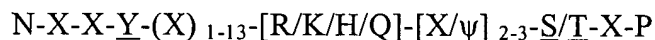
### Listing of Claims:

(Cancelled) Claims 1 – 79

80. (New) A bidentate motif capable of binding a cytoplasmic protein and activating cellular activities in a cell, said bidentate motif comprising a tyrosine and a serine/threonine residue which are capable of interaction with cytoplasmic proteins, and wherein the residue and cytoplasmic protein can interact to activate cellular activity in the cell.

81. (New) A bidentate motif according to claim 80 wherein the tyrosine and serine/threonine residue comprises a binary switch for independent regulation of cellular activity.

82. (New) A bidentate motif capable of binding to a cytoplasmic protein according to claim 80 comprising a tyrosine and a serine/threonine residue, said motif comprising an amino acid sequence alignment selected from the group consisting of:



wherein X is any residue, Y is tyrosine, SIT is serine or threonine and T is a hydrophobic residue or an equivalent thereof; or



wherein X is any residue, Y is tyrosine, S/T is serine or threonine and T is a hydrophobic residue or an equivalent thereof; or



wherein X is any residue, Y is phosphotyrosine,  $\underline{\text{S}}\text{/}\underline{\text{T}}$  is phosphoserine/phosphothreonins.

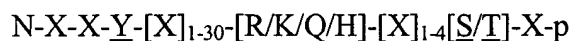
83. (New) A bidentate motif according to claim 80 wherein the motif is derived from a receptor.
84. (New) A bidentate motif according to claim 80 wherein the motif is derived from the common beta chain ( $\beta$ c).
85. (New) A bidentate motif according to claim 80 wherein the tyrosine is equivalent to Tyr577 of the common beta chain ( $\beta$ c) and/or the serine is equivalent to Ser 585 of the common beta chain ( $\beta$ c).
86. (New) A bidentate motif according to claim 80 wherein the tyrosine or serine/threonine are independently phosphorylated in response to a cytokine, and phosphorylation is dependent on the cytokine concentration.
87. (New) A bidentate motif according to claim 80 wherein phosphorylation of the serine independently of the tyrosine regulates cell survival.
88. (New) A bidentate motif according to claim 80 wherein phosphorylation of the tyrosine independent of the serine regulates cell survival and proliferation.
89. (New) A bidentate motif according to claim 83, with a modification at a residue equivalent to the Tyr 577 and/or Ser585.
90. (New) The bidentate motif according to claim 89 wherein the residue equivalent to Tyr 577 is substituted with phenylalanine and/or the Ser 585 residue is substituted with glycine.
91. (New) A method of modulating cellular activity in a cell, said method comprising: modulating phosphorylation of a tyrosine and/or serine residue of a bidentate motif capable of binding to a cytoplasmic protein comprising a tyrosine and a serine/threonine residue, said motif comprising an amino acid sequence alignment selected from the group consisting of:



wherein X is any residue, Y is tyrosine, S/T is serine or threonine and 'F' is a hydrophobic residue or an equivalent thereof; or



wherein X is any residue, Y is tyrosine, S/T is serine or threonine and T is a hydrophobic residue or an equivalent thereof; or



wherein X is any residue, Y is phosphotyrosine, S/T is phosphoserine/phosphothreonine.

92. (New) A method according to claim 91 wherein the phosphorylation is modulated by mutating the tyrosine and/or serine.

93. (New) A method according to claim 92 wherein the Tyr is substituted for phenylalanine and/or the serine is substituted for glycine.

94. (New) A method according to claim 91 wherein the phosphorylation is decreased by subjecting the cell to an antagonist or kinase inhibitor which inhibits phosphorylation of the tyrosine and/or serine.

95. (New) A method according to claim 91 wherein cellular activity is inhibited, said method comprising decreasing or inhibiting phosphorylation of the tyrosine and/or serine of the bidentate motif.

96. (New) A method according to claim 95 wherein the cellular activity is cell survival, said method comprising inhibiting phosphorylation of the serine.

97. (New) A method according to claim 95 wherein the cellular activity is cell survival, said method comprising inhibiting phosphorylation of the serine equivalent to Ser585 of the common  $\beta c$ .

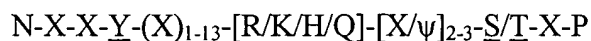
98. (New) A method according to claim 91 wherein cellular activity is activated, said method comprising inducing phosphorylation of the tyrosine and/or serine of the bidentate motif.

99. (New) A method according to claim 98 wherein the cellular activity is cell survival, said method comprising increasing phosphorylation of the serine.

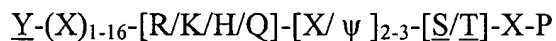
100. (New) A method according to claim 91 wherein the cellular activity is cell proliferation, said method comprising increasing phosphorylation of the tyrosine.

101. (New) A method of treating a cytokine mediated condition, said method comprising:

regulating activation of phosphorylation of a tyrosine and/or serine of a bidentate motif capable of binding to a cytoplasmic protein comprising a tyrosine and a serine/threonine residue, said motif comprising an amino acid sequence alignment selected from the group consisting of:



wherein X is any residue, Y is tyrosine, S/T is serine or threonine and T is a hydrophobic residue or an equivalent thereof; or



wherein X is any residue, Y is tyrosine, S/T is serine or threonine and  $\psi$  is a hydrophobic residue or an equivalent thereof; or



wherein X is any residue,  $\underline{\text{Y}}$  is phosphotyrosine,  $\underline{\text{S/T}}$  is phosphoserine/phosphothreonine.

102. (New) A method according to claim 101 wherein the cytokine mediated condition is treated by increasing or decreasing activation of phosphorylation of the tyrosine and/or serine of the bidentate motif.

103. (New) A method according to claim 101 wherein the phosphorylation is decreased by mutating the tyrosine and/or serine.

104. (New) A method use according to claim 103 wherein the motif is mutated by substituting tyrosine for phenylalanine and/or substituting serine for glycine.

105. (New) A method according to claim 101 wherein the phosphorylation is decreased by subjecting the cell to an antagonist which inhibits phosphorylation of the tyrosine and/or serine.

106. (New) A method according to claim 101 wherein the cytokine mediated condition is a GM-CSF mediated condition.

107. (New) A method according to claim 101 wherein the cytokine mediated condition involves cell survival.

108. (New) A method according to claim 101 wherein the cytokine mediated condition involves cell proliferation.

109. (New) A method according to claim 101 wherein the cytokine mediated condition is selected from the group consisting of myeloid cell activation, asthma and rheumatoid arthritis.

110. (New) A method for diagnosing a proliferative condition involving cell proliferation or cell survival, said method including:

detecting a level of phosphorylation of tyrosine and/or serine in a bidentate motif capable of binding to a cytoplasmic protein comprising a tyrosine and a serine/threonine residue, said motif comprising an amino acid sequence alignment selected from the group consisting of:



wherein X is any residue, Y is tyrosine, SIT is serine or threonine and T is a hydrophibic residue or an equivalent thereof; or



wherein X is any residue, Y is tyrosine, S/T is serine or threonine and  $\psi$  is a hydrophobic residue or an equivalent thereof; or



wherein X is any residue, Y is phosphotyrosine, S/T is phosphoserine/phosphothreonine; and

comparing against a cell of a normal level of phosphorylation.